8 Mr Bowman in

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. *SATURDAY*, March 29, 1794. Number 397

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Storekeepers may be ſupplied by the quantity.

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Allegheny county, March 19, 1794.

LOTS for Sale, in the New Town of

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THIS delightful place is accommodated with every advantage that could be deſired, lying contiguous to the river Youghiogeny, on a gentle declivity, and a conſiderable height from the river, the appearance is auguſt and elegant, and ſituate in the heart of a beautiful and fertile country, and at a conſiderable diſtance from any place of market, muſt of conſequence ſhortly become an eminent place for trade. It lies on the main road from Union town to Greenſburg, and near the road from the Broadford to Brownſville, Redſtone old fort, and likewiſe on the road leading from Meaſon's to Jacob's creek Iron works at nearly an equal diſtance from each.

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J. F. Diſtiller.

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Allegheny County, ſſ.

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Michael Rincer	*vs*	*John Debuff*
Leſſee of Wm. Boggs	*vs*	*James Laughlin*
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John Mead	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick*
The Commonwealth	*vs*	*Wm. M'Clure*
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William Adare	*vs*	*Hugh Brody & Lewis Pearce*
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Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, November 12.

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American Affairs.

FREDERICKSBURGH, March 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boonſborough (Kentucky) to his friend in this town, dated February 10.

"An expedition is now on foot againſt New Orleans, under the command of Gen. Clarke, who has a French commiſſion. The people here are confident of ſucceſs. I have taken a part in this buſineſs and ſhall return that way to Virginia, (I hope) with a canoe load of ſouthern ſilver."

NEWARK, March 5.

Thoſe perſons who are deſirous of forming themſelves into a *Republican Society*, are requeſted to meet next Thurſday evening at candle lighting, at Mr. Seabury's tavern—The conduct of a certain claſs of citizens of late renders an inſtitution of this kind, at the preſent time, peculiarly requiſite.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

At a numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of this city, on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, at the Harp and Crown Inn, in Third ſtreet, in purſuance of an adverment for that purpoſe.

Stephen Girard, Eſq. in the Chair.

The following reſolutions were propoſed and unanimouſly adopted.

Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this meeting, that the carrying trade of the United States, and the proper defence of its navigation, are objects of primary importance to the proſperity, dignity, and happineſs of America.

Reſolved, That the diſcrimination of tonnage duties between the ſhips of nations having commercial treaties and being in habits of friendly intercourſe with the United States, and ſuch as belong to nations oppreſſing and aſſuming to dictate to America, are reaſonable and juſt; in order to encourage acts of generoſity & friendſhip towards the union, and to ſhew a proper ſenſe of diſpleaſure at a contrary principle.

Reſolved, That the citizens of America, owners of ſhips and cargoes, concerned in lawful trade on the high ſeas, and ſailing under the ſea-letters of the Preſident, and proper clearances of the cuſtom-houſes, have a right to be reimburſed the loſſes they may ſuſtain, from any vexations or ſpoilations committed by any power whatever, in violation of the law of nations.

Reſolved, That additional impoſts on the veſſels, goods, wares, and merchandize, of any nation ſo offending, introduced into the U. States, will be a proper fund, out of which to reimburſe ſuch loſſes, and will tend more than any thing we know of to diſcountenance and diſcourage ſuch practices in future.

On motion,

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed.

Reſolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet at the State-houſe on Tueſday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and that the citizens in general, be invited to attend.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be preſented to the chairman not only for his preſent ſervices, but for, and in grateful remembrance of his dangerous and meritorious ſervices rendered to the citizens on a late melancholy occaſion.

From the minutes,

ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 11.

Extracts from the proceedings of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

February 24.

Purſuant to the requeſt of the ſecretary of the treaſury, as expreſſed in a letter to the houſe ſome time ſince, a motion was brought forward this day by Mr. Giles, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the tranſactions of the treaſury department; with this motion was connected a ſeries of inſtructions, to be obſerved by the committee in conducting the enquiry.

The time was taken up in diſcuſſing theſe inſtructions, which, after ſome alterations were agreed to.

A committee of fifteen members was then appointed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating extracts from letters lately received from the American miniſter in London; copy of a letter from the American ſecretary of ſtate, to the Britiſh miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States, relative to a commercial treaty.

A letter from Meſſrs. Carmichael and Short, the American miniſters at Madrid.

Theſe communications being announced as confidential, when the reading of them was called for, the gallaries were cleared.

February 26.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved that that part of the Preſident's meſſage which relates to the arms and military ſtores of the United States, to be referred to a committee with inſtructions to report whether any and what additions are neceſſary to be made to any part of the ſame, with the probable expence of ſuch addition.

Mr. Baldwin brought forward a motion which was read and agreed to, that the committee appointed to enquire into the tranſactions of the treaſury department be authoriſed to ſend for perſons, papers and records.

Mr. Carnes offered a reſolution, the purport of which is that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to lay before the houſe, a ſtatement of the amount of the monies that have been expended in making preſents to the Creek Indians ſince the treaty held at New York; alſo the amount of expences attending the formation of that treaty—after ſome remarks it was agreed that this motion ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.

March 3.

The report relative to creating an office for iſſuing ſupplies under the war department was agreed to.

A bill was brought in and twice read, authoriſing a loan of one million of dollars.

A poſt office bill was reported and twice read.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, communicating confidential letters from Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions were called up and after ſome converſation it was moved to poſtpone the conſideration of them to this day fortnight. Negatived 44 to 36. A poſtponement till next Monday was carried without a diviſion.

A reſolution paſſed requeſting the Preſident to lay before this houſe the amount of monies expended in making preſents to the Creeks and Cherokees ſince the treaty made at New York; alſo the expences of that treaty.

A petition was read from the manufacturers and dealers in articles fabricated from bar iron, praying that the duty on imported bar iron may be repealed—referred to a committee.

Several other petitions were read and referred.

March 4.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe, that the Preſident had approved and ſigned the act in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint—alſo, that the ſenate had paſſed the bill providing for the remiſſion of the foreign tonnage duty on ſundry French veſſels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the paſt ſummer.

March 5.

Sundry petitions were read from perſons in different branches of manufactures, as hatters, &c. praying that enhanced duties may be laid on imported articles of like fabric with thoſe they manufacture—Referred to the committee already appointed on ſimilar petitions.

A bill to provide a naval armament was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the report relative to placing the ports and harbours of the United States in a poſture of defence—Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The report was read; it ſtates that the following ports and harbours ought to be put in a ſtate of defence. to wit. Portland in Maine; Portſmouth in New Hampſhire; Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts; Newport, Rhode Iſland; New London, Connecticut; New York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, North Carolina; Ocracoke Inlet, Charleſton, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia. The fortifications to be of a nature to defend the ſeveral ports and harbours againſt ſurpriſe by naval armaments; that the ſeveral places to be fortified be garriſoned by troops in the pay of the United States.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States communicating ſundry documents and papers laid before him by the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to ſpoilations of the commerce of the United States; the communications were read.

The detail of the ſecretary of ſtate exhibited a deplorable ſtatement of the loſſes vexations and interruptions of our commerce and navigation by the cruizers of the belligerent powers, this communication was ordered to be printed.

March 6.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill making appropriations for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States for the year 1794—which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

March 7.

The bill to prevent the carrying on the ſlave trade from the ports of the United States to any foreign place or country was read the third time and paſſed

The bill limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates, was read the third time and paſſed. The blank for the time to be allowed for preſenting the claims, was filled with 'the firſt day of June 1795.'

A meſſage from the ſenate informed the houſe, that they have appointed a committee to join a committee of the houſe, for the purpoſe of conſidering what buſineſs is neceſſary to be done the preſent ſeſſion—what may without injury to the public ſervice, be referred over to the next ſeſſion, and to report whether the preſent may not be cloſed on the firſt Monday of April next.

March 12.

The bill providing for the defence of certain ports and harbours was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after ſome prefatory remarks, read agreeable to notice on Monday laſt, the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That there be raiſed, armed and equipped, fifteen regiments of auxiliary troops, to conſiſt of 1000 men rank and file each, with the proper officers.

Reſolved, That the commiſſioned officers thereof be appointed as other officers of the United States, and that the non-commiſſioned officers and privates be inliſted for the term of two years; and with this condition, that if war ſhould break out within that time, between the United States and any foreign European power, they ſhall be bound to ſerve for the term of three years, after the commencement of the war, if the ſame ſhall ſo long continue.

Reſolved, That in the caſe of ſuch war, the officers of the ſaid regiments ſhall be entitled to the like pay and ſubſiſtence, and to equal rank and command with the officers of the preſent military eſtabliſhment of the U. States; but except in ſuch caſe ſhall be entitled to pay, only for the time they ſhall actually attend on the days of training and exerciſe hereafter mentioned.

Reſolved, That each non commiſſioned officer and private ſhall, by virtue of his inliſtment, be entitled to a bounty, conſiſting of a ſuit of clothes per annum, of the value of twelve dollars, and ſhall alſo be entitled to a compenſation of half a dollar per day, for each day he ſhall aſſemble for the purpoſe of training or exerciſing; which except in caſe of war, with ſome foreign European power, ſhall not exceed twenty four days in one year; and in that caſe each non-commiſſioned officer and private ſhall be entitled to the ſame pay and rations, and ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations, as the other troops of the United States.

Reſolved, That the ſaid regiments ſhall be furniſhed with arms and accoutrements at the expence of the U. States to be returned at the expiration of their term of ſervices.

Reſolved, That revenues by taxes or duties, competent to the purpoſe of defraying the expenſe of raiſing and paying the ſaid troops, be provided.

Reſolved, That within two years and ſix months after the time, which ſhall be preſcribed by law, for beginning to enliſt the ſaid troops, if no war ſhall in the mean time break out with any foreign European power, the regiments aforeſaid ſhall be aboliſhed and ceaſe.

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed, if in his judgment the ſafety or welfare of the United States ſhall require it, to lay an embargo generally or particularly, upon ſhips in the ports or harbours of the United States, for a term, not exceeding at one time, forty days, and alſo to prohibit for a like term, generally or particularly, the exportation of commodities from the United States, and ſuch embargo or prohibition to continue from time to time, until the expiration of fourteen days after the commencement of the ſeſſion of Congreſs next enſuing the preſent.

Theſe reſolutions were read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

March 13.

The houſe went into committee on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions. The late depredations of the Britiſh on our commerce has changed in a degree the nature of the queſtion and complection of the debates. The reſolutions are now oppoſed as too weak for our preſent exigencies. A motion was early made to amend the reſolutions by ſpecifying Great Britain as the object of them, and was carried by a conſiderable majority. No other queſtion was taken except on poſtponing the reſolutions generally, which wes loſt.

March 15. Since the Britiſh have been parties in the preſent European war, their policy towards us has evinced that they have not forgotten that we wreſted our independence from them in defiance of all their attempts to make us groan under the iron rod of their tyranny. And they have certainly acted with a view to draw us into the war and endeavor to recover

American Affairs.

FREDERICKSBURGH, March 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boonſborough (Kentucky) to his friend in this town, dated February 10.

"An expedition is now on foot againſt New Orleans, under the command of Gen. Clarke, who has a French commiſſion. The people here are confident of ſucceſs. I have taken a part in this buſineſs and ſhall return that way to Virginia, (I hope) with a canoe load of ſouthern ſilver."

NEWARK, March 5.

Thoſe perſons who are deſirous of forming themſelves into a *Republican Society*, are requeſted to meet next Thurſday evening at candle lighting, at Mr. Seabury's tavern—The conduct of a certain claſs of citizens of late renders an inſtitution of this kind, at the preſent time, peculiarly requiſite.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

At a numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of this city, on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, at the Harp and Crown Inn, in Third ſtreet, in purſuance of an adverment for that purpoſe.

Stephen Girard, Eſq. in the Chair.

The following reſolutions were propoſed and unanimouſly adopted.

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Reſolved, That in the caſe of ſuch war, the officers of the ſaid regiments ſhall be entitled to the like pay and ſubſiſtence, and to equal rank and command with the officers of the preſent military eſtabliſhment of the U. States; but except in ſuch caſe ſhall be entitled to pay, only for the time they ſhall actually attend on the days of training and exerciſe hereafter mentioned.

Reſolved, That each non commiſſioned officer and private ſhall, by virtue of his inliſtment, be entitled to a bounty, conſiſting of a ſuit of clothes per annum, of the value of twelve dollars, and ſhall alſo be entitled to a compenſation of half a dollar per day, for each day he ſhall aſſemble for the purpoſe of training or exerciſing; which except in caſe of war, with ſome foreign European power, ſhall not exceed twenty four days in one year; and in that caſe each non-commiſſioned officer and private ſhall be entitled to the ſame pay and rations, and ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations, as the other troops of the United States.

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Theſe reſolutions were read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

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The houſe went into committee on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions. The late depredations of the Britiſh on our commerce has changed in a degree the nature of the queſtion and complection of the debates. The reſolutions are now oppoſed as too weak for our preſent exigencies. A motion was early made to amend the reſolutions by ſpecifying Great Britain as the object of them, and was carried by a conſiderable majority. No other queſtion was taken except on poſtponing the reſolutions generally, which wes loſt.

March 15. Since the Britiſh have been parties in the preſent European war, their policy towards us has evinced that they have not forgotten that we wreſted our independence from them in defiance of all their attempts to make us groan under the iron rod of their tyranny. And they have certainly acted with a view to draw us into the war and endeavor to recover their authority over us with the aſſiſtance of their European allies. But not honorable enough to make a manly declaration, they have inſidiouſly weakened our maritime reſources by capturing our veſſels, at firſt under frivolous pretences, and finally without a ſhadow of a pretext, and condemning them contrary to every obligation political or moral. The firſt breaches of the law of nations of which they were guilty, and which operated injuriouſly againſt us found many advocates among us, even excuſes for their conduct were uttered within the walls of Congreſs. At that time every inſult offered to our flag by the detention of our veſſels was additional warrant of the patience of the intereſted who hoped a condeſcending conduct on our part would induce them to relent and reſtore the property.

The intereſted few in our ſeaports vociferated patience and peace;—others believed that ſubmiſſion would provoke inſult. Theſe appear to have formed a juſt opinion; or rather the Britiſh had their plan laid; they intended firſt to harraſs our trade, then weaken us by capturing and condemning our defenceleſs merchantmen, and if theſe wanton ſpoilations, theſe acts of open hoſtility do not rouſe us from our apathy, they will next, when one half of our ſhipping and ſeamen are in their power, openly declare war againſt us.

The college of phyſicians of this city, taking into conſideration the diſagreeable tendency of many reports reſpecting the yellow fever, have agreed unanimouſly to inform their fellow citizens, that, to the beſt of their knowledge, there is not a ſingle caſe of the above mentioned fever in the city or liberties.

Extract of a letter from Capt. O'Brien to James Simpſon, Eſq; at Gibraltar, dated Algiers, Nov. 28th, and the 9th year of his captivity.

"On the 11th inſtant, Mr. Humphreys, the ambaſſador for Algiers, ſent hither a courier to obtain the Dey's permiſſion to come hither in order to make a peace. The Dey anſwered, that he would not receive him, either to make peace or redeem the American ſlaves—that he had been ſoliciting the Americans to come and make peace with his regency for three years paſt, and they had treated his propoſitions with neglect and indifference; and that ſince he had made a truce with the Dutch and Portugueſe and captured 10 ſail of Americans, and like to take many more, he could not and would not make peace with them—that he had made the truce with Portugal for the purpoſe of capturing American veſſels, and could not therefore be at peace with all nations.—The courier returned to Mr. Humphreys at Alicant with the Dey's reply—but we have heard nothing more ſince."

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their authority over us with the aſſiſtance of their European allies. But not honorable enough to make a manly declaration, they have inſidiouſly weakened our maritime reſources by capturing our veſſels, at firſt under frivolous pretences, and finally without a ſhadow of a pretext, and condemning them contrary to every obligation political or moral. The firſt breaches of the law of nations of which they were guilty, and which operated injuriouſly againſt us found many advocates among us, even excuſes for their conduct were uttered within the walls of Congreſs. At that time every inſult offered to our flag by the detention of our veſſels was additional warrant of the patience of the intereſted who hoped a condeſcending conduct on our part would induce them to relent and reſtore the property.

The intereſted few in our ſeaports vociferated patience and peace;—others believed that ſubmiſſion would provoke inſult. Theſe appear to have formed a juſt opinion; or rather the Britiſh had their plan laid; they intended firſt to harraſs our trade, then weaken us by capturing and condemning our defenceleſs merchantmen, and if theſe wanton ſpoilations, theſe acts of open hoſtility do not rouſe us from our apathy, they will next, when one half of our ſhipping and ſeamen are in their power, openly declare war againſt us.

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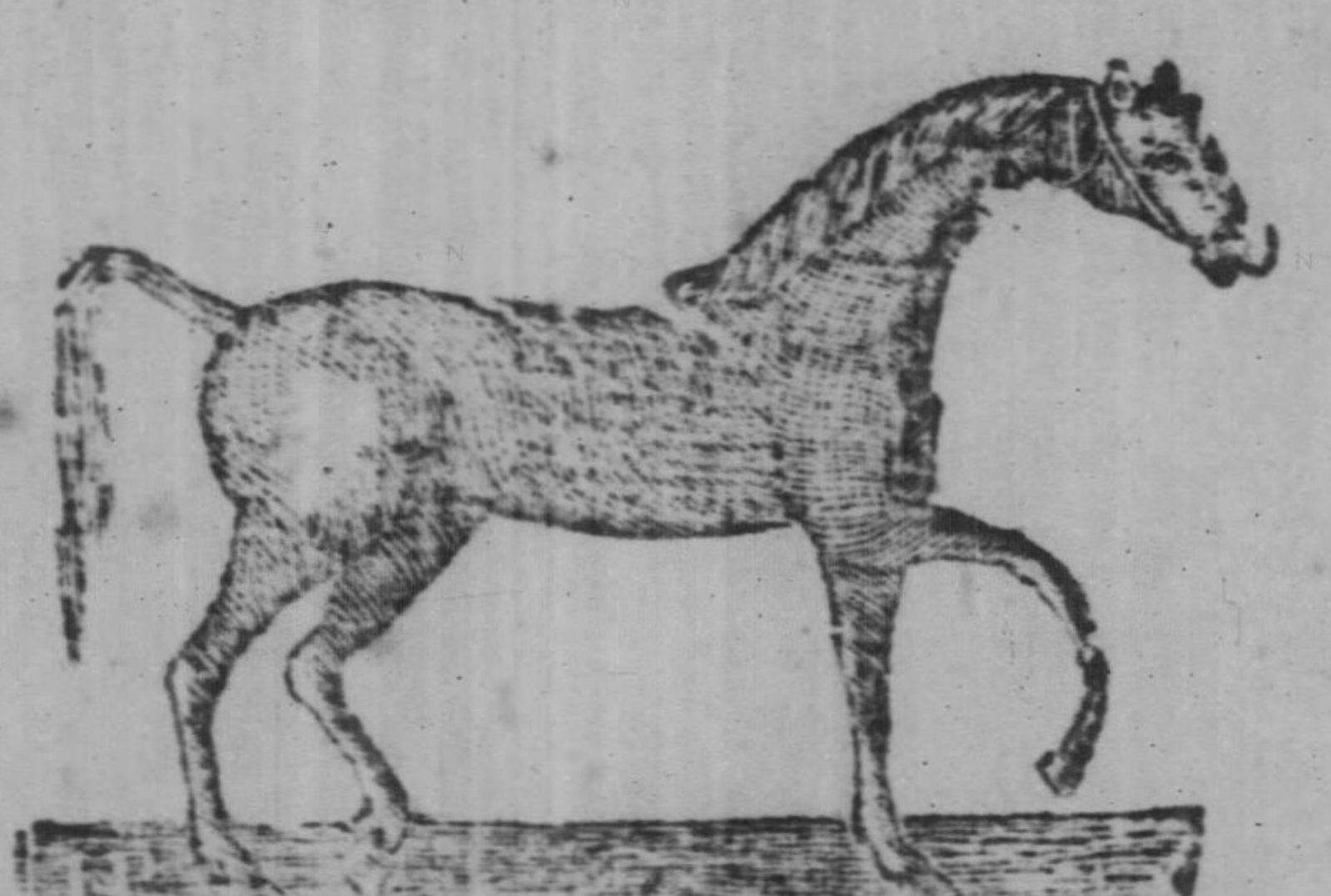

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WILLIAM HERD.

March 13, 1794.

IN September laſt ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Croſs creek, two miles and a half from Burget's mill, four young horned cattle, all of a rediſh colour, ſome white on each—two of them, viz. one ſteer and one heifer, are marked with a crop and a ſlit in the off ear, and a hole in the near one; the other two a ſteer and a heifer, not ear marked, but of a deeper red. Any perſon who brings ſaid cattle to the owner ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, or a Half Dollar for either, and reaſonable expences.

ROBERT ROBB.

January 1794.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's houſe, a brindled Steer, with a white tail, the right ear cut off, and is two years old this ſpring. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.

GEORGE LIGHTENBERGER.
Pittſburgh, March 11, 1794.

As the partnerſhip of Andrew Watſon & Co. is about being diſſolved, thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to make payment to ANDREW WATSON, or to W. H. BEAUMONT, who have charge of the books of the company, and will take payment in caſh or approved of country produce, before the 15th of April next.

N. B. Andrew Watſon and Co. have ſtill a neat aſſortment of Goods on hand, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, February 27, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Frederick Wiſe*, deceaſed, are for the laſt time deſired to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be put into the proper hands for recovery, without delay, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly atteſted, before the firſt day of April next.

CATHARINE WISE, Adminx.
ISAAC JENKINSON, Adminr.
Frederick Town, March 1, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the 20th day of March next. All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.
Pittſburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. He continues as uſual to keep at his ſtore, a general aſſorment of Merchandize, which he ſells on reaſonable terms.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Allegeny, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a yellow ſpotted STEER, two years old this ſpring, both ears cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES ROBINSON.
February 24, 1794.

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JOHN ARTHIRS.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1794.

N. B. He will always keep a quantity of Powder and Pomatum ready made.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable plantation and tract of 325 acres of land, ſituate on the waters of Pigeon creek, about four miles from Pigeon creek meeting houſe, four miles and an half from Sheſbazer Bently's mill at the mouth of Mingo creek, and not more than two miles and a half from four other mills. There is on ſaid plantation two good orchards, one fifteen years old, of 96 bearing trees, and the other three years old this ſpring, of 110 growing trees—alſo, two nurſeries of young trees, containing 50000, about forty acres of cleared land, eight of which is good meadow, and thirty more may be made of good natural bottom land. A clear and indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon may know the terms, which will be reaſonable, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOSEPH COX.
February 19, 1794.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended; it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.
Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill, tripple geered, all new and in good order, alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.

Dec. 20, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon townſhip containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by
MARGARET ROSS.
Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwellinghouſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

IN Teſtimony Whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

(L. S.)

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident
EDM: RANDOLPH.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatiſfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of *Alexander & Creigh*, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittſburgh—All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring ſuits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Atmer, of Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, having ran away about the 23d of October laſt, in conſequence of his being conſiderably indebted to me, at that time, I immediately took out a writ of attachment in order to ſecure his real and perſonal property, that the ſame may be juſtly applied for the advantage of his creditors.

As it may be probable he has taken his account book along with him and may prove his accounts before a magiſtrate, in order to recover the ſame for his own uſe. I therefore publicly forwarn all perſons not to pay any money or other demand on ſaid Atmer's account (except paid into my hands or order) otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame immediately; it has been obſerved there are ſundry articles which cannot be obtained, (ſuppoſed to be lent) the property of the ſaid Atmer, it is therefore hoped, whoever is poſſeſſed of the ſame will be generous enough to return ſuch parts to me; thoſe who have juſt claims againſt Edward Atmer, are requeſted to have their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement.

THOMAS GREENOUGH.
Pittſburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.
N. B. A large Still containing 135 gallons, with veſſels, to be ſold.

Blank Indentures for ſale at the Printing Office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, to come and ſettle off their accounts before the firſt day of April next, if they do not, a method will be taken immediately after to compel them; which will be diſagreeable. No further indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM HERD.

March 13, 1794.

IN September laſt ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Croſs creek, two miles and a half from Burget's mill, four young horned cattle, all of a rediſh colour, ſome white on each—two of them, viz. one ſteer and one heifer, are marked with a crop and a ſlit in the off ear, and a hole in the near one; the other two a ſteer and a heifer, not ear marked, but of a deeper red. Any perſon who brings ſaid cattle to the owner ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, or a Half Dollar for either, and reaſonable expences.

ROBERT ROBB.

January 1794.

CAME *to the ſubſcriber's houſe, a brindled Steer, with a white tail, the right ear cut off, and is two years old this ſpring. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.*

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CATHARINE WISE, Adminx.
ISAAC JENKINSON, Adminr.
Frederick Town, March 1, 1794.

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JOHN IRWIN.

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February 19, 1794.

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Dec. 20, 1793.

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A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon townſhip containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

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by
MARGARET ROSS.
Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being other wiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwellinghouſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

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(L. S.)

IN Teſtimony Wereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident
EDM: RANDOLPH.

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ſurviving partner.

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Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

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As it may be probable he has taken his account book along with him and may prove his accounts before a magiſtrate, in order to recover the ſame for his own uſe. I therefore publicly forwarn all perſons not to pay any money or other demand on ſaid Atmer's account (except paid into my hands or order) otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame immediately; it has been obſerved there are ſundry articles which cannot be obtained, (ſuppoſed to be lent) the property of the ſaid Atmer, it is therefore hoped, whoever is poſſeſſed of the ſame will be generous enough to return ſuch parts to me; thoſe who have juſt claims againſt Edward Atmer, are requeſted to have their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement.

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